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TERRITORY OF UTAH, }
County of } ss.

*WHEREAS, We the undersigned, being
desirous of forming a corporation for
purposes hereinafter mentioned, do
adopt the following*

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION.

ARTICLE I.

The name of this corporation shall be The
United Order of

ARTICLE II.

This corporation shall continue in existence
for a period of twenty-five years.

ARTICLE III.

The objects of this corporation are for
Mining, Manufacturing, Commercial, and other
industrial pursuits, and the construction and
operation of wagon-roads, irrigating ditches,
and the colonization and improvement of
lands, and for establishing and maintaining
colleges, seminaries, churches, libraries and
any benevolent, charitable, or scientific asso-

ciation, and for any other rightful objects consistent with the Constitution of the United States and the laws of this Territory. Also to take, receive, and execute trusts, either passive or active; and for these purposes shall have the right and power to receive, take, and hold, either by gift, purchase, or devise, the right, title, interest and possession of real or personal property; and may bargain, sell, and alienate the same, and thereby pass such title thereto as it may hold therein.

But it is expressly understood and agreed that when property is held by this corporation as a trustee, the beneficiary of the trust shall not, in consideration of such trust, be entitled to stock in said company; and it is further understood and agreed that if the beneficiary holds and keeps possession of the trust property, this company shall not be accountable or liable, nor in any way responsible for the rents, issues, or profits thereof. But the trust, duty, power, interest, and authority of this company to such property shall be as expressed in the Deed of Conveyance thereto, of real property, or in the agreement between the parties, if personal.

ARTICLE IV.

The general place of business of this corporation shall be , in

the Territory of Utah, with the right, privilege, and power to establish one or more branch places of business in each or any of the counties of the Territory.

ARTICLE V.

The capital stock of this corporation shall be dollars, which shall be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each.

ARTICLE VI.

The officers of this corporation shall consist of a Board of Directors, a President, two Vice-Presidents, a Secretary and a Treasurer (in number), whose qualifications shall be to own and hold in said corporation at least shares of stock; and whose term of office shall be one year and until their successors shall be elected and qualified.

ARTICLE VII.

There shall be an annual meeting of the Stockholders of this company, held at its general place of business in the county of Territory of Utah, at on the in of each year, for the purpose of electing Directors to serve for the ensuing year; notice of which shall be given as prescribed by the by-laws.

The Directors, when so elected, shall be notified of that fact by the secretary of the meeting at which such election is made, and thereupon they shall, within twenty days thereafter, meet and organize as a Board, and shall elect from their number a President, two Vice-Presidents, a Secretary and a Treasurer.

ARTICLE VIII.

All elections, whether by the stockholders or by the Board, shall be by ballot, unless at the meeting at which the election is to be made, it is decided by a majority of those present and entitled to vote, to make the election *viva voce*. The person receiving a majority of the votes cast shall be deemed and declared duly elected.

ARTICLE IX.

The Board of Directors shall have power to make all by-laws for the management of the property of the company, the regulation of its affairs, the transfer of its stock, for prescribing the duties of its officers, agents and employes, and such other by-laws, rules and regulations as may be necessary for fully carrying out the objects of this corporation. They shall have power to appoint from the members of said Board or from the stockholders, an executive committee not to exceed five in number, whose part in the management of the affairs of the

corporation shall be as prescribed by the by-laws, and shall also have power to appoint or provide for the appointment of all appraisers of property, agents, assistants, and employes, whose services in this corporation may be necessary. And no contract shall be binding on this corporation except when made by the Board or its duly authorized agents.

ARTICLE X.

Any officer of this corporation may be removed for conduct prejudicial to the interests of the same, by a two-thirds vote of the Directors.

ARTICLE XI.

Any vacancy occurring in the Board of Directors or other office of the corporation, may be filled by the Directors until the next regular election.

ARTICLE XII.

Any officer of this corporation may resign his office by giving the Board thirty (30) days' notice in writing, before the same is to take effect, but the same may be accepted on shorter notice.

ARTICLE XIII.

The individual or private property of the

stockholders shall not be liable for the debts or obligations of the company.

ARTICLE XIV.

The subscribers hereto have each fully paid of the capital stock subscribed by transferring, paying and conveying to said corporation the following real and personal property, the value of which has been ascertained by competent parties, duly appointed for that purpose, a description and kind of which are given in the schedule hereunto attached and which is hereby declared to be a part and portion of these Articles.

ARTICLE XV.

The Directors shall have the right and power to declare dividends on said stock whenever, in their judgment, there are funds for that purpose due and payable. But when so declared, the same may be paid to the stockholders in proportion as they may be entitled, or credited to them in the books of the company, and stock issued to them in payment therefor, at the option and in the discretion of the Directors.

ARTICLE XVI.

The names, places of residence, and num-

ber of shares taken by each subscriber hereto
are as follows—

Name.		Place of Residence.		No. of Shares.
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In witness whereof we have hereunto set our
hands this day of
A. D. 187 .

TERRITORY OF UTAH,
County of
Precinct of
City of

} ss.

On this day of A. D. 187
personally appeared before me
Probate Judge in and for the county of
 , Territory of Utah,

whose names are subscribed to the foregoing instrument, as parties thereto, and who on their part executed the same, and the said

parties duly acknowledged to me each for himself and for the other parties to the agreement that they each respectively executed the same freely and voluntarily and for the uses and purposes therein mentioned.



In witness whereof I have
 hereunto set my hand and af-
 fixed my official seal, in the city
 of _____, county of
 _____, this _____ day
 of _____, A. D. 187 _____

Probate Judge.

TERRITORY OF UTAH,
County of

We,

being the same persons whose names are in, and who subscribed the foregoing agreement, being first duly sworn according to law, on our several oaths do say that it is *bona fide* the intention of the persons named in said agreement to commence and carry on the business as therein mentioned, and that said affiants and each of them verily believe that the parties thereto are able and willing to pay for the shares of stock subscribed by them in said company, and that
has been paid.

BY-LAWS OF THE UNITED ORDER OF

SECTION I.

The fiscal or business year of this Company shall commence on the first day of _____ in each year, and shall terminate on the day of _____.

SECTION II.

All meetings of the stockholders of this Company, whether regular or special, shall be held in the Company's office in _____, unless some other place be designated by the Directors; Notice of which, stating the time, place and object thereof, shall be given by the Secretary of the Company, by publishing the same for at least ten days prior to such meeting.

SECTION III.

The stockholders owning not less than one-third of the capital stock, may at any time call meetings, notice of which shall be given as prescribed in the foregoing section. If at any such meeting so called a majority of the

stock is not represented, either in person or by written proxy, such meeting shall be adjourned from day to day, not exceeding three days, without transacting any business; and if within said three days, stockholders having at least a majority of the stock do not attend, and participate in such meeting, then the same shall be dissolved.

SECTION IV.

A regular meeting of the Board of Directors shall be held at _____ o'clock on the _____ in each month, at such place as the Directors shall from time to time prescribe, which may be continued or adjourned at the discretion of the Board, a majority of whom shall be a quorum to do business.

SECTION V.

The President or any three Directors may at any time call special meetings of the Board, due notice of which shall be given, of time and place, to the Directors personally, or by publishing the same for *at least three days* prior to the holding thereof.

SECTION VI.

It shall be the duty of the President to sign all deeds, bonds, notes, and other writings ob-

ligatory, to which the Company is a party, when such writings shall have been approved by the Board or the Executive Committee. He shall preside at all meetings of the Board of Directors and of the Stockholders, and in cases of a tie, shall have the casting vote. In the absence of the President, or when, for any cause, he is unable to discharge his duties in person, one of the Vice-Presidents shall exercise all of the powers and perform all of the duties of the President; the Vice-Presidents shall have precedence in the order in which they are respectively designated in the order of their election. When the President and both the Vice-Presidents are absent from any meeting of the Board or the Stockholders, a President *pro tem.* shall be elected by and from among the members thereof.

SECTION VII.

The Secretary shall, unless by the Board otherwise ordered, make out a statement at the end of each year, showing the financial condition of the Company and lay the same before the Board at their next regular meeting. He shall have a general supervision of the accounts of the Company, and shall have sole custody of the corporate seal, and affix the same to all instruments required to be sealed, and perform such other duties as shall be required of him, by the Board of Directors.

SECTION VIII.

It shall be the duty of the Treasurer of this Corporation to receive and safely keep all moneys, valuables, evidences of value, and other property deposited or entrusted with him by the Board, and to disburse the same on warrants issued by the Secretary, countersigned by the President. He shall preserve the vouchers in support of all disbursements by him made and shall keep accurate and complete accounts of all money or other property received and paid out, and of all transactions appropriately belonging to the duties of his office, in books prepared for that purpose; which shall at all times be open to the inspection of any member of the Board. He shall render, at the end of each fiscal year, or oftener if required by the Directors, a statement of the receipts and disbursements during the preceding year, and present the same to the Board at its next general meeting thereafter, and shall do and perform such other duties as shall be required of him by the Board of Directors.

SECTION IX.

The Board of Directors shall elect from their number an executive committee of three, whose duty it shall be to attend to the business of the Company, subject always to the control

and direction of the Board. They shall appoint, either from their own number or from among the stockholders, two or more appraisers, whose duty it shall be to assess the value of all property to be bought by or turned into the Corporation, provided, in case of dissatisfaction with such appraisal, an appeal may be had to the Board of Directors, or other appraisers may be added for that case.

SECTION X.

The Secretary of the Company shall keep, in a book provided for that purpose, a correct copy of the proceedings of each meeting of the stockholders, as well as of the Board of Directors. Such record shall show the name of each Director present at such meeting of the Board and the name of any Director voting against any proposition, whenever such Director shall desire the same placed upon record. He shall also keep a book, labelled "Book of Stockholders," containing the names of all persons alphabetically arranged, who are or shall be stockholders in this Company, showing their place of residence if known, the number of shares of stock held by them respectively, the time when they became owners of such shares, as also the time when they may have ceased to be stockholders, which books, during the office

hours of this Company, shall be open for the inspection of stockholders.

SECTION XI.

A certificate of stock shall be issued for fully paid up shares, and shall be signed by the President, and countersigned by the Secretary, and shall express upon its face its number and date of issuance, the number of shares for which and the name of the person to whom it is issued. No transfer of stock shall be made when a certificate thereof has been issued, until such certificate is properly endorsed and returned to the Company. In case of the loss or destruction of a certificate of stock a duplicate thereof may be issued, provided a sufficient indemnity bond against loss or damage to the Company, by reason of the finding such lost certificate, be first approved by and filed with the Secretary.

SECTION XII.

This Company will not be the recipient of a trusteeship for personal property, unless it has an active duty to perform in connection therewith, with full right, power and authority to exercise and carry out such trust, as in its judgment, it may deem for the best use and benefit of the beneficiary thereof; nor will it be a mere passive trustee for real property, except

the grantor thereof make provision for just compensation for all labor and duties by it performed in carrying out the object and design of such trust ; and it is distinctly understood and agreed by this Company and the party or parties making such deeds, his or their heirs or assigns, and this clause in effect shall be incorporated into every deed of trust to this company, that all expenses and costs incurred in protecting the legal title thereto, or other labor connected therewith, including the labor of making and executing the deeds of the same, shall be paid by the beneficiary of the trust ; and that for such expenses, this Company shall have a lien on such property for the security thereof.

SECTION XIII.

When this Company is called upon or required to exercise an active power, connected with the duty of trusteeship, and this provision shall be in substance incorporated into every such deed of trust, it shall not be liable, accountable, or in any way responsible for the rents, issues, profits or losses of such property so long as it allows the beneficiary of such trust to have and hold control over the same ; but in consideration of its agreeing to have and exercise such trusteeship, it shall have the right, power and authority to, at any time, take posses-

sion of such property, and out of the rents, issues, and profits thereof, apply the same, in its discretion, to the maintenance of the beneficiary of such trust, his heirs or assigns ; but in case the beneficiary of such trust shall wish to sell his interest in connection with, or separate from the legal title, he shall first get the written consent of this Company ; and in case he fails to do so, and sells or attempts to sell his interest in such property, or in case of his insolvency or legal judgments against him or them, then said Company shall have the right and power, at its option, to sell and dispose of such property on such terms, and in such manner as it may deem expedient, and out of the proceeds of such sale, apply the means arising therefrom, to the maintenance and support of the beneficiary of said trust, his heirs or assigns, or it may, in its discretion, pay the whole of said proceeds to said beneficiary, in which event its liability ceases. And it is distinctly understood that the said trustee shall, in all trust property, have the option to purchase the same at the lowest market value, whenever the beneficiary thereof is desirous of selling his interest therein.

SECTION XIV.

This Company will not be the recipient of any trusteeship, unless the property so to be

conveyed is free from all incumbrances; nor will it accept the trusteeship unless the beneficiary of such trust or the grantor will sign and endorse these by-laws.

SECTION XV.

These by-laws may be amended, altered, or repealed at any general meeting of the Board, by a two-thirds vote thereof.



INSTRUCTIONS

FOR

MEMBERS OF THE UNITED ORDER.

For numerous reasons, obvious to the reflecting, it has been deemed best to organize the various Branches of the United Order in accordance with the laws of our Territory, as they afford us ample scope for carrying out plans for our more prosperous temporal welfare in learning and practising the best methods for living, letting live, and helping to live, until we can become self-sustaining, and all enjoy the necessities and comforts of life; also that we may be better able to sustain our operations against aggressions, whether internal or external.

The brethren were instructed that the first "articles" were only for the time being, and that we should proceed under them until we had time to prepare others in accordance with our laws. They are now prepared as briefly and plainly as possible, with a hope that they will

be satisfactory, as we feel assured they will be, when understood.

In our farming operations, cleanly and thorough tillage and the best varieties of seeds are specially recommended for producing the most satisfactory results.

The use of oxen on farms and in most of our team work is advised, because we deem it the most economical.

Plowing, planting, sowing, irrigating, haying and harvesting can be most profitably conducted under as extensive a combination as each locality will permit, and under the direction of the most competent persons. The most improved implements of husbandry should be provided as speedily and extensively as possible; and whenever combining our field operations leaves a surplus of mowers, reapers, thrashers, wagons, plows, &c., &c., they should be properly taken care of until they are needed or can be disposed of.

Good and sufficient storehouses should be prepared for grain, and sufficient hay properly stacked and otherwise secured and shelters made for humanely caring for stock during winter, so that none be lost.

When surplus grain or other products are to be disposed of, let it be done by or through committees appointed for that purpose, which committees will correspond with and be advised by the committee or secretary of the Centra

Branch of the United Order in Salt Lake City, so that sales may not conflict in different Branches of the Order. The proceeds of such sales should be deposited with the treasurer of the Association to which they belong, and be safely kept by him until otherwise directed by the Board.

When surplus potatoes cannot be profitably fed to stock or marketed, they should be made into starch.

The best varieties of white corn should be raised in suitable localities, and mills constructed for making it into samp.

Mustard, broom corn, hops and sorghum should be raised in sufficient quantities to supply home demand.

Inasmuch as some continue the use of tobacco, and as it is good for sick cattle, and when planted in orchards is said to be a preventive against the codling moth, it is recommended that enough be raised to at least supply our own wants.

All fruits should be carefully gathered at maturity, and each cared for in the method best suited to its kind, that all may be most healthful in their use, the surplus be in the best possible condition for market, and no inferior or badly conditioned fruits offered for sale, as such fruits are injurious to health, damage the repute of our excellent varieties, and consequently

militate against the extensive and rapidly increasing interests of fruit raisers.

When hay and straw are stacked the work should be well done, and the stacks, so far as practicable, either thatched or covered with cheap movable roofs; and all straw and chaff should be carefully saved.

Our situation renders it advisable, so far as we may be able, to keep on hand a supply of bread-stuff sufficient for from three to seven years.

As rapidly as possible the finest varieties of grapes for raisins should be added to those already in our southern settlements, and all our markets supplied with the best of raisins. So far as wine and brandy are produced, pains should be taken that they be of the purest and best qualities, and vessels and storage cellars should be prepared for keeping the wines in the best condition.

In raising stock it is well to keep in mind that those most adapted to the locations and purposes of the producers afford the most satisfaction and profit; and that inferior varieties, particularly scrub horses, are to be got rid of as fast as practicable, in favor of better breeds.

It is also well to keep in mind that both humanity and profit require that all stock be properly cared for in winter as well as summer, that such as cannot be so cared for be disposed of, and that young and surplus stock be sum-

mered, as fully and invariably as possible, on ranges inaccessible in winter. Among the different breeds of cattle, the Devons are reputed to make the best work oxen, and are also said to make good milch cows and beef cattle.

To attain a self-sustaining position, to the fullest extent our resources and climate will permit, it is requisite that more attention be paid to manufacturing as extensively and variedly as our wants may require. Much cloth of excellent quality is now made in our Territory, but the quantity comes short of supplying the people, though wool continues to be sent abroad. Such sale is obviously very unwise, for it curtails an essential branch of manufacture in the extent it could and would aid trade and agriculture, sustaining outside labor to the detriment of our own. So also in leather; our hides are exported, while we import leather and the articles manufactured from it, throwing idle or into other employments our tanners and many of our shoemakers. So far as tannic acid should fail to be supplied from our red pine bark and oak and sumac shrubs, it would be cheaper to import the deficiency in a concentrated form than to sell our hides to distant markets and import leather. In short, our financial comfort and prosperity require that we give our agricultural and trading interests the powerful aid of manufactures as rapidly and fully as possible, until we can produce a full home supply of all re-

quired classes of fabrics made from wool and leather, all our furniture, farming machines and implements, and wood work and wooden ware of every description, hats, caps, bonnets, brooms, buttons, molasses, and everything within our capability, from time to time, for advantageously producing all we can consistently desire.

So far as we may lack timber suitable for our purposes, it is much wiser to import such timber than the manufactured articles; and in the meantime, as fast and extensively as possible, take steps for raising the black walnut, ash and other valuable timber trees adapted to our several localities.

Due attention should be given to saving all rags suitable for making paper, that we may be able to print our school and all other books on home-made paper.

One important key to our success is dispensing with all vain and other unwise expenditures, restricting our expenses within our means, and using those means in the most judicious manner.

In wet weather and where minerals keep the soil damp and cold, wooden-bottomed shoes, iron shod or leather soled for durability, are recommended both for health and economy. And while leather continues scarce, it is advisable to use strong cloth, so far as practicable, for

uppers for leather-soled shoes, especially for women and children and the light wear of men.

Wisdom dictates that we do not receive into the Order property that we can not properly care for.

It behooves all to all times cultivate and practise frankness and fairness in all our business, conduct and conversation, that the fullest confidence may exist that each is diligently laboring to promote the welfare of all, and by so wise a course the more speedily attain the beneficial results we have in view. Let every member so live as to all times enjoy the Spirit of the Lord for guidance in all labors and duties.



RULES

THAT SHOULD BE OBSERVED

BY

MEMBERS OF THE UNITED ORDER.

RULE 1ST.—We will not take the name of the Deity in vain, nor speak lightly of His character or of sacred things.

RULE 2ND.—We will pray with our families morning and evening, and also attend to secret prayer.

RULE 3RD.—We will observe and keep the Word of Wisdom according to the Spirit and meaning thereof.

RULE 4TH.—We will treat our families with due kindness and affection, and set before them an example worthy of imitation; in our families and intercourse with all persons, we will refrain from being contentious or quarrelsome, and we will cease to speak evil of each other

and will cultivate a spirit of charity towards all. We consider it our duty to keep from acting selfishly or from covetous motives, and will seek the interest of each other and the salvation of all mankind.

RULE 5TH.—We will observe personal cleanliness, and preserve ourselves in all chastity by refraining from adultery, whoredom and lust. We will also discountenance and refrain from all vulgar and obscene language or conduct.

RULE 6TH.—We will observe the Sabbath day to keep it holy in accordance with the revelations.

RULE 7TH.—That which is not committed to our care we will not appropriate to our own use.

RULE 8TH.—That which we borrow we will return according to promise, and that which we find we will not appropriate to our own use but seek to return to its proper owner.

RULE 9TH.—We will as soon as possible cancel all individual indebtedness contracted prior to our uniting with the Order, and when once fully identified with said Order will contract no debts contrary to the wishes of the Board of Directors.

RULE 10TH.—We will patronize our brethren who are in the Order.

RULE 11TH.—In our apparel and deportment we will not pattern after nor encourage foolish and extravagant fashions, and cease to import or buy from abroad any article which can be reasonably dispensed with, or which can be produced by combination of home labor. We will foster and encourage the producing and manufacturing of all articles needful for our consumption as fast as our circumstances will permit.

RULE 12TH.—We will be simple in our dress and manner of living, using proper economy and prudence in the management of all entrusted to our care.

RULE 13TH.—We will combine our labor for mutual benefit, sustain with our faith, prayers and works, those whom we have elected to take the management of the different departments of the Order and be subject to them in their official capacity, refraining from a spirit of fault-finding.

RULE 14TH.—We will honestly and diligently labor, and devote ourselves and all we have to the Order and the building up of the kingdom of God.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Q.—Can a person owning real and personal property and having members of his family in two or more Branches of an organization put all of his property in whichever of those Branches he may prefer?

A.—As a general thing property had better be placed in the Branch where it is located.

Q.—What is to be done about mortgaged property?

A.—Let the Board of Directors exercise their discretion in regard to accepting property that has any incumbrance.

Q.—Shall there be a Board of Directors for each branch of business within an association, or shall one Board direct all the branches?

A.—Let there be a Superintendent for each branch of business in each association, who will be under the direction of the Board of Directors.

Q.—Will voting be done by shares, or will each member be entitled to one vote?

A.—The legal way of voting is by shares.

Q.—Will labor be credited as capital stock, if so, how often is it to be credited up?

A.—If labor is in excess of consumption, the overplus will be credited to the persons as capital stock.

Houses and city lots can be deeded to the Order on its appraisal and subject to its disposal, or in trust and remain in the possession and control of the owners, as persons may prefer.

There will be no stock issued nor dividend allowed for property retained in the private use of a member.

EXTRACTS

*FROM A LETTER FROM ST. GEORGE,
AUGUST 2nd, 1874.*

PRESIDENT B. YOUNG :

DEAR BROTHER :

Many members are in the United Order with their time and all their substance, fully controlled. Others are partly in and partly out, both in time and property. The first class move along with little trouble, the latter class are mostly of the fault-finding and hard-to-please kind. Those who have interests separate from the Order often have to use part of their time to see to those interests.

In St. George, where most of the mechanics of this Stake reside, the mechanics receive wages about at the old rates, feeling, with few exceptions, to draw to the full amount of their credits. The farmers have had no rate placed upon their labor. And now that the small grain is harvested and being threshed, they wish to know what they are to receive. Some of them

claim that, as they have produced grain and other crops, they should use those crops to supply themselves and their families, and then, if there be any surplus, it may be put into the treasury. This claim is made, though some of the land and some of the crops have been put into the Order by men who have been called from farming to other duties. Teamsters also want to know the rate and kind of their wages. At our Monthly General Board Meetings we do not have a quorum of the Board from settlements outside of St. George; this does not proceed from carelessness towards the Order, but rather from a feeling that each settlement organization considers itself empowered to do its own business to suit its own convenience.

The principle of charging a member for what is drawn for the support of himself and family, has given rise to some dissatisfaction. After a member turns in all his substance and receives credit for it, and receives no addition to his original credit, but what he receives for his time, it is assumed that his family may be large and that, even with strict economy, he may draw more than his labor comes to, in such case it is considered that the excess must lessen his original capital and in time consume it altogether.

The following questions are respectfully submitted for such answers as you may deem wise:—

Can the United Order be conducted on the system of a well regulated family, where each member of the family, according to ability, works to accumulate means for the family, doing so without a so much per day, or per month, for such accumulation, and letting each eat and wear what is needful, consistent with the circumstances of the family, without charging in dollars and cents for what is eaten or worn?

Farming, mechanical, manufacturing and stock-raising departments have been organized; shall they each be authorized to do their own business, set their own prices, make trades and exchange to suit themselves, and receive the full benefits of their own labor? or shall the proceeds of the labor of these respective organizations be controlled and disbursed through one Treasury, under the Board of Directors, said Board regulating the prices of labor and produce?

Your brethren in the Gospel,

(Signed)

For the Board.	{	ROBERT GARDNER, President.
		DANIEL D. MCARTHUR,
		JAS. W. NIXON,
		Vice-Presidents.
		E. G. WOOLLEY, Asst. Sec'y.

LOGAN, Cache County, }
 August 20th, 1874. }

*To the President, Vice-Presidents and Board
 of Directors of the United Order at
 St. George :*

DEAR BRETHREN :

Your letter of the 2nd inst., sent by the hands of Bishops Gardner and Bunker, has reached us, and we are much pleased to learn from it, and from the statements of these Bishops, of your general prosperity and the success which has attended your labors under the United Order.

You say that those who have entered the Order with their time and all their substance fully controlled, move along with little trouble; while those who have interests separate from the Order have to use part of their time to see to those interests.

These are the results which we should expect to see follow where people have divided interests. If a man presented himself to you for baptism, and requested that only a portion of

his body should be baptized, you would reject his application and say to him that he must have his entire person immersed or he could not become a member of the Church. So with the Order: we do not wish to accept a portion of a man's person and a portion of his substance; therefore, until he is ready to enter himself and with all that he has he should not be a member of the Order, and this is our instruction to all the branches of the Order. This alludes particularly to persons who are not in debt so but that they can settle up and come into the Order if they so choose. There are many points, however, which need explanations, and as Brothers Erastus Snow and Geo. Q. Cannon will visit you before long they will be able to make them.

You say that your Monthly Board Meetings are not attended by a quorum of the Board from settlements outside of St. George, and that this arises from a feeling that each settlement organization considers itself empowered to do its own business to suit its own convenience.

Each settlement organization is thus empowered; but where there is business of a general nature in which the Stake is interested, each should report to and be governed by the action of the central organization in council with the other officers of the Order, and when it is desirable to arrange the prices of labor, of

products and of manufactures, delegates should be sent from the settlement organizations to meet for that purpose with the Board of Directors at St. George.

As you will see by the Articles of Incorporation, copies of which we have sent to you, we are organizing the Order under the statutes of the Territory. This is not for the purpose of "perpetuating individual interests;" but to protect ourselves by law and that it may be a shield to us. If the law is not as perfect as we wish it was, it answers an excellent purpose and we can operate under it, if we are so disposed, to great advantage. It is the use of the words "stock" and "dividend" which has created the impressions of which you speak; but these phrases are necessary to carry out the law.

The question is asked: If a man turn his mule teams into the Order, and they are put in his charge to go teaming with, and he should earn, say five hundred dollars in goods, money, etc., when he returns what must he do with this means?

He should pay the amount earned by the teams into the treasury; then, should he want some portion of those earnings for his own and his family's use, it should be given to him by the Board or the Superintendent, and be charged to him as a portion of his dividend. These

teams being an active trust, the owner, when he turns them into the Order, received stock therefor, which stock will be entitled to dividends. This explains also the other question respecting a member who turns in all his substance and receives credit for it, but only draws pay for his time, and this pay proving insufficient, even with strict economy, to support his family, it is asked, "Will he not be compelled to draw from his original capital, and, finally, consume it altogether?"

If the man's substance is active, he will draw a dividend upon it in addition to his labor; if the Order, however, cannot make it produce as he can, let him retain it as a stewardship under the direction of the Board. If a man can support himself before entering into the Order, he can certainly sustain himself after entering into it; for one grand feature of the Order is retrenchment. A man who cannot sustain himself before or after entering into the Order will live as the rest of us, and probably his account will be more than his wages, still it is not a debt against him.

You ask: "Can the United Order be conducted on the system of a well-regulated family?" etc.

Yes, certainly; but we are scarcely in a position to carry this out now, though this system of living will eventually be reached. Should

this be adopted, however, in any of the branches of the Order at the present time, care must be taken in the keeping of books to have every member of the family charged with the amount he or she may draw. This is not for the purpose of creating a debt against each, but that an account of the expenses may be kept and that it may be known how the means has been expended. Jealousies are apt to arise and people think they have not drawn as much as they have; by keeping books this will explain all, so that every one should be perfectly satisfied.

The proceeds of the labor of the respective organizations of farming, mechanical, manufacturing and stock-raising departments should be controlled and disbursed through one treasury, under the Board of Management, and that Board with the delegates from the other organizations, should regulate the prices.

We do not wish to say anything upon the subject of wages. Each Stake, where there is an organization, must appraise its own produce and labor. Men can be selected as appraisers, in whom the people have confidence and whose decision they will abide, to place value upon the labor of each class.

The Order will pay its tithing in bulk, and perhaps do a great deal more, and those who do not join the Order should pay their tithing promptly.

With kind love to yourselves and all the
Saints, and praying for your continued pros-
perity,

We remain,

Your Brethren,

BRIGHAM YOUNG,

GEORGE A. SMITH,

DANIEL H. WELLS.

